4: Grajdanzev, Andrew J. Formosa Today: an Analysis of the Economic Development and Strategic Importance of Japan's Tropical Colony. New York: Institute of Pacific Relations, 1942.

Pp. vii, 193; map; tables and charts; bibliography.

Yale: Bj10.f 77.942g.

This study of the Japanese colony of Taiwan is based almost entirely on Japanese official sources. "How did the islanders fare in their political and cultural development? Had they any chance to perfect their culture enriched by contact with the Japanese? Have they any semblance of political freedom politically, do they control their own economic life?" In answering these questions the author has successfully analyzed Japan's system of colonial exploitation.
Field date: No date. Evaluation: S-4.

6: Kirchhoff, Alfred. Die Insel Formosa. Dr. A. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt, Vol. XLI, pp. 25-38. Gotha, 1895.

Yale E10+P442. v. 41.

[VMM: In this article, Kirchhoff seeks to supplement Imbault-Haurt's classic work on Taiwan with material from written sources, primarily German, which the latter had overlooked. A good deal of information was also obtained from Alexander Hosie's Report on the Island of Formosa (see Bibliography No. 1848). Apparently Kirchhoff was never on the island himself.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: U-4]

7: Joest, W. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Eingebornen der Inseln Formosa und Ceram. Verhandlungen der Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnographie und Urgeschichte, Vol. XIV, pp. 53-63. Berlin, 1882.

Yale: Nk10. Z37. v. 14.

[MC: This article describing Joest's visit to Taiwan was presented to the Berlin Society of Anthropology, Ethnology and Archaeology in January 1882. His purpose in visiting Formosa was to study the life of the natives of the north. However, most of this article is devoted to the Chin-hoan only. Joest appears to have been a careful observer and to have included material neglected by other travelers of the period. Translated for the Cross-Cultural Survey files by M. Switzer. Field dates: none. Evaluation: E-5.]

8: Chen, Cheng-Siang. Land Utilization in Formosa. Geographical Review, Vol. XLI, pp. 438-456. New York: American Geographical Society of New York, 1951.

9 tables; 33 maps.

Yale: E10. G132v. 41

[EJ: The author of this brief article is professor of geography in, and director of the Institute of Agricultural Geography of the National Taiwan University, Taipei. He presents considerable data on acreage devoted to various crops, which has been drawn from the data contained in the Taiwan Agricultural Yearbook, Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Taipei. A series of excellent maps is included to present this data graphically. This article may be considered a supplementary to source 4: Grajdanzev as it presents production figures for both 1940 and 1947, whereas Grajdanzev's latest figures are for 1935 and 1936. Field date: no date. Evaluation: N-3.]

9: Yamasaki, N. Unsre geographischen Kenntnisse von der Insel Taiwan (Formosa). Dr. A. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' geographischer Anstalt, Vol. XLVI, pp. 221-234. 1900.

Yale: E10/P442. v. 46.

[VMM: From his observations made in a five months trip as assistant geologist with a Japanese scientific expedition covering the greater part of Taiwan, particularly the coastal regions, the author has compiled data on the various natural phenomena, including geology, topography, climate, mineral resources, etc.]

[MC: This source has been reprocessed for the HRAF file from a translation made by KD for the Cross-Cultural Survey file. Field dates: 1896-97. Evaluation: N-5.]

10: Schumacher, Robert. Formosa und seine Gebirgsbewohner. Petermanns Mitteilungen aus Justus Perthes' Geographischer Anstalt, Vol. XLIV, pp. 222-226. Gotha, 1898.

Yale: E10/P442.v.44.

[MC: The author was apparently in Formosa shortly after the Japanese occupied the island in 1895 and although he is here trying to clarify the general picture, his information is rather scattered, and his conclusions do not seem to be based on very complete or trustworthy information. He excuses certain gaps in his information by saying that he was there during a time of rebellion and it was difficult for him to travel. His information on the aborigines in particular is of extremely doubtful value. This work was originally translated for the Cross-Cultural Survey files by ER. Field dates: ca. 1896. Evaluation: T-1.]

11: Haguenauer, Ch. Les Tayal de Formose. Bulletin de la Maison Franco-Japonaise, Série Française, Vol. II, pp. 25-46. Tokyo, 1929.

1 folding map.

Yale: Fgal0.f927.v.2.

[VMM: This article is the transcription of a lecture given before the Maison Franco-Japonaise in June 1929. Since the author had only one hour to speak on a trip of one month's duration, he was obliged to limit his talk to the Atayal, but he speaks authoritatively, and draws some interesting conclusions as to the origins of various beliefs. This source was translated for the Cross-Cultural Survey files by C. Sherman. Field dates: none. Evaluation: T-3.]

111

12: Garnot-- (1884-85) 1894 Formosans

AN: This detailed account of military operations was written by a member of the French expeditionary force. Only a few pages, pp. 13-20, pertaining to the geography and settlements of northern Taiwan have been transcribed for the files.

Field dates: 1884-1885

Evaluation: G-3

13: Anonymous. Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book 1941. Cyclopedia of General Information and Statistics on the Empires of Japan and Manchoukuo. Tokyo: The Japan-Manchoukuo Year Book Company, 1941.

Yale: Bj4.010.

[MC: The fauna of Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands belong to two groups of species, the Oriental and the Palaearctic, with a few species peculiar to each place. Field dates: none. Evaluation: U-3.]

14: Tamai, Kisak. Die Erforschung des Tschinwan-Gebietes auf Formosa durch die Japaner. Globus, Vol. LXX, pp. 93-98. Braunschweig, 1896.

Yale: E10/G51.v.70.

[MC: This article is based on one written by a Japanese newspaperman who accompanied the Japanese reconnaissance expedition to several Chin-hoan villages in 1896. To it Tamai has added pertinent facts from other newspapers and periodicals. Except for the actual details of the expedition, most of the information on the Chin-hoan in this source seems to be the result of casual observation or hearsay and should therefore be used with caution. This source has been reprocessed for HRAF files from a translation made by M. Switzer for the CCS files. Field date: 1896. Evaluation: J-2.]

Only twelve pages done as an experiment.

16: Müller, W. Über die Wildenstämme der Insel Formosa. Zeitschrift für Ethnologie, Vol. XLII, pp. 228-241. Berlin: Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte, 1910.

Yale: Nk10. Z37. v. 42.

[MC: In this summary of the cultural life of the aborigines of Formosa, Müller has traced the distribution of various traits among the tribes wherever possible, and includes a classification of the aborigines into nine groups. A comparative table of the numbers 1 to 10 in the various aboriginal dialects (pages 238-239), which Müller obtained from a Japanese living in the interior of Formosa, has not been processed for the files. However the detailed classification system on which this table was based has been included.
This source was translated by M. Switzer for the Cross-Cultural Survey files. It has been reprocessed here from that translation. Field Dates: none. Evaluation: U-3]

17: Norbeck, Edward. Folklore of the Atayal of Formosa and the Mountain Tribes of Luzon. Anthropological Papers, No. 5, University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1950.

Pp. iv, 44; bibliography.

Yale: Nk37.M52d.v.5.

[MC: This brief monograph attempts to show the similarity between the mythology of the Atayal aborigines of Formosa and that of the mountain peoples of Luzon. It is based on a translation of a Japanese study of the mythology of the interior tribes and is valuable both for the additional light it throws on trait similarities and for the new material on Atayal mythology which is made available in English. All the folktales have been included.]

18: Kakyo, Ino. Die wilden Stämme von Formosa, ihre Einteilung und ihr Kulturzustand. Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin, Vol. XXXIV, pp. 63-74. Berlin, 1899.

Yale: E10. G415. 1899

[MC: In this article, Kakyo develops his thesis that the Formosan savages belong to a stage of development which is primitive, but not on the lowest level, according to the classic evolutionary theories. Much of the article is theoretical and has not been included in the files, only those parts which provide specific information on the life of the aborigines have been processed. The most significant part of the article is the author's detailed tribal classification system. This article was translated for the Cross Cultural Survey by K. D. Field Date: none. Evaluation: E-2]

19: Guérin and Bernard. Les aborigènes de l'ile de Formose. Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, ser. 5, Vol. XV, pp. 542-568. Paris, 1868.

1 map.

Yale: E10. So57. V. v. 15.

[MC: This article is concerned chiefly with the Atayal and is based largely on direct observation of the groups in question. The authors' identification of tribal groups is one not encountered heretofore and for this reason their map of tribal locations has been included (facing page 632). The authors have apparently mistaken Mount Sylvia for Mount Morrison, which should be kept in mind in reading the map. Guérin was former vice consul for France in Formosa. This article was enclosed in a letter to Vivien de Saint-Martin, vice-president of the central commission of the Society of Geography, from Yokohama, Novermeber 16, 1866. Field date: ca. 1866. Translated by C. Sherman for the CCS files. Evaluation: G-3.]

20: Alvarez, José María. The Aboriginal Inhabitants of Formosa. Anthropos, Vol. XXII, pp. 247-258. St. Gabriel-Mödling, 1927.

Yale: Nk10. ≠An89. v. 22.

[MC: This article by Alvarez, giving a brief description of the Formosan Aborigines is valuable chiefly for its discussion of the terminology used in identifying the various groups and sub-groups. Otherwise his descriptions are extremely sketchy and superficial. The map accompanying the article (see page 247 in categories 116 or 102) is of value in identifying the tribes. This source contained so many typographical errors that it was decided to correct them rather than to reproduce them exactly and thus add to the reader's confusion. Field dates: none.]

21: Asai

Formosan Aborigines

MC: This brief summary of the social structure of the Formosan Aborigines was delivered as a lecture at Yale University in February 1950. A professor of linguistics, Dr. Asai spent some ten years in Formosa--1935-1946--and is presently attached to the National Language Institute, Ministry of Education, Tokyo. His linguistic analysis included in this paper is particularly valuable.

Field Work: 1935-1946

Evaluation: L-5

22: Wiedfeldt, O. Wirtschaftliche, rechtliche und soziale Grundtatsachen und Grundformen der Atayalen auf Formosa. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Vol. XV, Part C, pp. 7-55. Tokyo, 1914.

Yale: All. 15. 15.

[MC: In the spring of 1913 Wiedfeldt spent five weeks on Taiwan as advisor to the Japanese government. He did not intend to study the natives, but during his visit he had a good opportunity to observe them.
Some previous English publications on the Atalyals were not available to Wiedfeldt and he could not read the Chinese writings, so his accounts of the Atayals were written from his contacts with the Atalyals and the Japanese on Taiwan. He talked with the Japanese police and business people who lived in the border territory, with Japanese speaking Atayals, and he questioned not a few native-speaking Atayals with the aid of an interpreter.
Wiedfeldt has incorporated a broad background and considerable observational keenness to turn out a detailed and almost anthropologically functional account of the Atayals. Material on pp. 52-55, in which the author warns that the Atayal institutions cannot be adequately explained in terms of modern political science, has been omitted. Translated for the Cross-Cultural Survey files by RG. Field dates: 1913. Evaluation: F-5.]

24: Anonymous. Aufzeichnungen über die Wilden Formosas. Aus den chinesischen Annalen, Tai-wan-fu-tchi, des XVII. Jahrhunderts, (translated by Friedrich Hirth). Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Vol. XXII, No. 4, pp. 91-92. Wien, 1892.

Yale: Nk10.An88.22

[EJ: This article was translated from the German for HRAF by MS. The article consists of a miscellaneous collection of facts about the aborigines of Formosa published in the Chinese Annals during the 17th century. The tribes discussed are not located or named in any instance. The article is included in this file because of the very early date of the observations and for the additional insight that it gives concerning the Chinese view toward the aborigines.]

25: Plaut, Hermann. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Insel Formosa. Mittheilungen des Seminars für Orientalische Sprachen, Vol. VI, pp. 28-62. Berlin: Georg Reimer, 1903.

2 charts.

Yale: Fdl2. B45. v. 6.

[EJ: This source was translated from the German for HRAF. The article, as it was published, contained information on the Chinese population of Formosa and on the various native tribal groups. The author obtained his data on the Chinese from source material which will be processed for this file; thus Plaut's description of the Chinese on Formosa has been omitted in this translation. The sections of the article concerning the native groups are based upon various Japanese documents and periodicals and constitute the sections of the report which have been translated and processed for this file. The author attempts to designate tribal groups where possible, but in many instances he generalizes to the native groups as a whole. The report is sketchy and consists essentially of un-related bits of information. Most of the information given deals with trial and judicial procedure and marriage customs. Field date: no date. Evaluation: U-4].

26: Honda, Seiroku. Eine Besteigung des Mount Morrison auf der Insel Formosa. Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Völkerkunde Ostasiens, Vol. VI, pp. 469-473. Berlin: Asher and Company, 1897.

Yale: All. 025. v. 6.

[EJ: This article was translated from the German for HRAF. This brief article is an account of a Japanese expedition sent to explore Mount Morrison. Honda, a Professor of Forestry, headed the expedition and is the author of this account of the journey. The main contribution of the article ia an account of the topography and flora in the region of Mount Morrison, though there are some incidental references to two Bunun villages seen by the author. Field date: 1896. Evaluation: N-3]

27: Richthofen, Ferdinand von. Geomorphologische Studien aus Ostasien: III. Die morphologische Stellung von Formosa und den Riukiu-Inseln. Sitzungsberichte der Königlich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Berlin, 1902. [Vol. XLII, Pt. 2], pp. 944-975.

1 map.

Yale: A 31.85.v.42.II.

[EJ: This source was translated from the German for HRAF. The source consists of a detailed description of the topography and the geologic formation of Formosa and the Pescadores. Richthofen obtained his information from Japanese source material, and apparently did not study Formosan geology in the field.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: N-4.]

28: Hervey de Saint-Denys, Marquis di. Sur Formose at les îles appelées en chinois Lieou-Kieou. Journal Asiatique, ser. 7, Vol. IV, pp. 105-121. Paris: Société Asiatique, 1874.

1 map.

Yale: Fd10. J82. VII. v. 4.

[EJ: This source was translated from the French for HRAF. In this brief source, the author presents evidence from early Chinese documents which shows that the Chinese first visited Formosa in 605 A.D. and that the name Lieou-kieou refers to the island of Formosa. In the author's opinion, all Chinese documents written before the 13th century which refer to Lieou-kieou may be applied to Formosa. Field date: no date. Evaluation: S-4.]

29: Hervey de Saint-Denys, Marquis d'. Note Complémentaire sur Formose et sur les îles Lieou-Kieou. Journal Asiatique ser. 7, Vol. V, pp. 435-441. Paris: Société Asiatique, 1875.

Yale: Fd10. J82. VII. v. 5-6.

[EJ: This source was translated from the French for HRAF. In this source the author presents supplementary evidence from Chinese documents showing that the Chinese term Lieou-kieou referred to the island of Formosa. This point is presented in source 28 by the same author.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: S-4].

31: Hofmann, Amerigo. Aus Formosa. Geographischen Gesellschaft, in Wien, Vol. LV, pp. 600-638. Wien: R. Lechner, 1912.

8 photographic plates.

Yale: E10. G265. v. 55.

[EJ: This source was translated from the German for HRAF. In this source, Hofmann describes his impressions of a visit to Formosa in 1909. The most valuable sections of the article are those in which he describes the flora and topography of the area through which he traveled, and that section in which he describes the Tsou, whom he visited for several days. Eight photographs appearing in the article may be found in the Visual File. Six pages of meteorological observational records included in the test have not been translated and processed. Hofmann was a professor of Forestry in Tokyo at the time this article was written.
Field date: 1909. Evaluation: N-3.]

34: Del Re, Arundel. Creation Myths of the Formosan Natives. Tokyo: Hokuseido Press, no date.

Pp. 75; ~~frontispiece;~~ 1 map; 20 photographs; 3 drawings.

HRAF file.

[MLB: An extremely valuable amount of ethnographic data on the little-known Yami group are to be found in texts and abstracts of their myths and legends provided by this source. There is also a good deal of incidental material on present day ceremonials, courtship customs and marital relationships. The researcher should note especially the native drawings of their cosmos on pp. 54-56 (categories 116 and 772) to which the author frequently refers. Nothing is known about the author of this source but much of the work has apparently been drawn from diverse Japanese source materials; from Dr. E. Asai's A Study of the Yami Language (referred to as AYL throughout the text; see footnote 2, p. 8, cat. 116), and VF (Veerwaarlooside Formosa; see footnote 3, p. 15, cat. 116).
Wherever possible the excellent photographs have been reproduced for the Files. Field date: No date. Evaluation: U-4.]

35: Collingwood, F. L. S. Visit to the Kibalan Village of Sano Bay, North-east Coast of Formosa: Including a Vocabulary of the Dialect. Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London, Vol. VI, n. s., pp. 135-143. London: John Murray, 1868.

Yale: D8. 15. v. 6

[MLB: The value of this source lies chiefly in the field date (1866). The author was apparently an English doctor attached to a British naval vessel which had received instructions to investigate the harbor of Sano Bay on the east coast of Formosa. From there the vessel proceeded to the southern side of the bay and the village of Sek-hoan where the author gathered his data. During his brief visit the doctor collected isolated bits of information relating especially to native dress and dwellings. His comments on native appearance and personality are interesting though his chief interest seems to have been the impact on the natives of their British visitors and the attendant wonders of Western civilization.
Field date: no date. Evaluation: D-2.]

36: Dodd, J. A Glimpse at the Manners and Customs of the Hill Tribes of North Formosa. Journal of the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XV, pp. 69-78. Singapore: Government Printing Office, 1885.

Yale: Fd12. R825. v. 15-16.

[MLB: The data contained in this early account of a visit to the Hill tribes of North Formosa indicates that the author had some degree of training in physical anthropology although his assumptions of racial affinities are of questionable validity and one such passage has been omitted from this text. The somatological observations, however, are apparently the results of careful study despite the author's naive approach (i.e. "there are no signs of a Darwinian tail").
There is a detailed description of native dress and ornamentation but the value of this source is limited to the categories listed above along with a short discussion of native use of tobacco and the cultivation of the plant by the Chinese. Field date: 1865. Evaluation: U-2.]

37: Steere, J. B. Formosa. Journal of the American Geographical Society of New York, Vol. VI, pp. 302-334. New York: 1876.

3 line drawings; 1 chart; 1 song.

Yale: E10. Am35b. v. 6.

[MLB: This article is predominantly concerned with the Chin-hoan and the divisions of the group which the author calls the Che-whan and the Kale-whan. The ethnographic data are well presented and are considered valuable additions to the Formosan File. Also included with this source are extensive listings of aboriginal dialects collected by the author from various Formosan tribes, a reproduction of a Sek-hoan song, and several line drawings showing tattooing methods. Field date: 1873-1874. Evaluation: S-3]

39: Wiedfeldt, O. Eine Untersuchung der Ursachen für das Stehenbleiben der Atayalenkultur. Mitteilungen der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Natur- und Volkerkunde Ostasiens, Vol. XV, pt. D, pp. 1-28. Tokyo: 1917.

Yale: All.15.v.15D.

[MLB: This article is an elaboration of Wiedfeldt's previous work on the Atayals (see source 22, this file), in which he gives additional ethnographic data and also attempts to determine the causes of the Atayal "cultural stagnation."
The factual material in this article has been processed but most of the author's interpretations of the culture have been omitted.
This source was translated for the Human Relations Area Files by RCG. Field date: 1913. Evaluation: F-3].

40: Kirk, William. Social Change in Formosa. Sociology and Social Research, Vol. XXVI, pp. 10-26. Los Angeles: The University of Southern California Press, 1941.

1 chart

Yale: Nm10. Un3j. v. 26

[MLB: This source deals with methods employed and degrees of success attained by the Japanese in their various programs directed toward the assimilation of the Formosans. The author mentions having visited the island but no field date is given. Another article by Kirk entitled, "Social Organization Among The Primitives of Formosa" has not been processed but a critique appears in category 112, this file. Field date: No date. Evaluation: S-2.]

42: Schetelig, Arnold. Bericht über Arnold Schetelig's Reise in Formosa. Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin. Vol. III, pp. 384-397. Berlin : Dietrich Reimer, 1868.

Yale: E10. G415. 1868. v. 3.

[EJ: This source was translated from the German for HRAF. Schetelig apparently visited Formosa in the 1860's, and this source constitutes a brief account of his findings. The work presents a series of disconnected descriptions of various areas of northern Formosa, some information on the camphor industry and foreign trade, and a few scattered notes on the Chinese inhabitants of Formosa. Field dates: no date; probably early 1860's. Evaluation: T-2].

45: Stanford University. Taiwan (Formosa) Handbook. New Haven: HRAF, 1956. HRAF-31 Stanford-5.

Pp.viii, 680; charts; tables; 10 maps.

/This is one of a series of five handbooks compiled by the research team at Stanford University under the general supervision of HRAF. Within a set format each handbook stresses its area variations wherever found. Under three broad divisions labeled "Sociological," "Political," and "Economic," there are separate sections dealing with all aspects of modern Formosa. Emphasis is placed on events and policies since the Nationalist Government evacuated from the mainland in 1949. Brief background materials are also included. The footnotes refer to numerous documents and periodical articles, mostly in Chinese. There is no bibliography or index. --Analyst/

Field date: 1956
Analysts: Leslie Clark, Robert E. Winter

Evaluation: Social Scientist 4-5
Processed in 1956

111

AD1 Formosa
Formosan Aborigines

46: Ruey, Yih-fu. A Preliminary Study of the Atayal Kinship System of Pinsebukan, Taiwan (Formosa), China. Reprint from Tai-wan Wen-hua [Formosan Culture], vol. 6, no. 3/4. 10 pp. Taipei, Formosa, 1950

On loan from G. P. Murdock.

Translated from the Chinese for Human Relations Area Files by Jennings Wang.

Omitted from Files: Part III, pp. 7-10; and three appended tables.

[This source gives a listing of the kinship terms used by the Atayals. The author is Professor of Anthropology at the National Taiwan University, Taipei, Formosa. --Analyst]

Field date: 1949
Analyst: Samuel Chu

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1955

47: Balfour, Marshall C., Roger F. Evans, Frank W. Notestein, Irene B. Taeuber. Public Health and Demography in the Far East: Report of a Survey Trip, September 13-December 13, 1948. New York: The Rockefeller Foundation, 1950.

Pp. i-vi, 1, 2, 51-60; 1 map.

Yale: TAU; Taf 6. - 9506.

/This paper was based on a preliminary reconnaisance of population problems, health, birth control, and economic livlihood. The level of public health programs is discussed in relation to the multiple factors of population growth, prevalent diseases, and the peoples' attitudes toward each. --Analyst/

Field date: 1948
Analyst: Robert E. Winter.

Evaluation: Physician-5
Processed in 1955

48: Chen, Shao-hsing. Population Growth and Social Change in Taiwan. Bulletin of the Department of Archeology and Anthropology, No. 5, pp. 76-103. Taipeh, Taiwan, 1955.

HRAF manuscript file.

[A study of the population statistics (1896-1943) by the author is utilized to show the correlation of demographic trends to social change. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Robert E. Winter

Evaluation: Ethnologist--4
Processed in 1956

49: Wei Hwei-lin. Investigation of Social Organization of the Chala'abus Paiwan, Pingtung Hsien. Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, National Taiwan University, No. 5, pp. 104-112. Taipei: 1955.

HRAF Library

Translated from the Chinese by Chen Chi-lu. (Chinese text on pp. 20-28).

[The author has written a brief sketch of the main features of social organization among the Paiwan of Chala'abus village, Pingtung hsien, in Formosa. He has presented his data under six main headings: Settlement Type and Dual Organization; Aristocracy and Lineage System; Lineage Rule and Marriage Rule; Tribal Chieftainship; Feudalism and Tributary System; and Class and Privilege. This source has been marked in its entirety for AD4, Formosan Aborigines. --Analyst]

Field date: 1955
Analyst: Arthur Fields

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1956

50: Ruey Yih-fu, Ho Ting-jui, T'ao Shu-hsueh, Hsu Shih-chen, and Ch'iu Ch'i-ch'ien. Ethnographical Investigation of Some Aspects of the Atayal, Chin-shui Ts'un, Miaoli Hsien. Bulletin of the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology, National Taiwan University, No. 5, pp. 113-127. Taipei: 1955.

HRAF Library

Translated from the Chinese by Chen Chi'lu. (Chinese text on pp. 29-43).

[This article is a short ethnographic outline of Atayal culture, organized by the author under five main headings: Kin Groups; Head-Hunting; Food; Clothing and Ornaments; and Housing. This source has been marked in its entirety for AD4, Formosan Aborigines. --Analyst]

Field date: 1955
Analyst: Arthur Fields

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1956

111

AD1 Formosa
Formosan Aborigines AD4

51: Chen, Chi-lu and Michaie D. Coe. An Investigation of Ami Religion. Quarterly Journal of the Taiwan Museum, Vol. VII, Nos., 3-4, pp. 249-262. Taipei, Taiwan, 1954.

2 text figures; bibliography.

Yale: A13. T14 J. 7 3/4.

[This source contains brief information on the Ami tribe of Formosa. The authors describe Ami gods, shamans, priesthood, age grades, and the New Year festival. --Analyst]

Field date: 1953
Analyst: Ada Farber

Evaluation: Ethnologist--5
Processed in 1956

52: Barclay, George, W. Colonial Development and Population in Taiwan. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1954.

Pp. xviii, 274; 78 tables; 32 figures; bibliography; index.

Yale: Nbp 96. J3. 954B.

[This source deals with the demographic record of Formosa in relation to social and economic change under the Japanese colonial administration. The author describes: how Formosa became settled; the policies of the Japanese colonial development and their consequences for the population; and some of the Formosan social institutions. --Analyst]

Field date: none
Analyst: Ada Farber

Evaluation: Social Scientist--5
Processed in 1956